The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

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OUR FLAG.

The following beautiful lines were written by a gentleman holding a distinguished position under the Federal Government in Washington City:

PARODY.

"WOODMAN, SPARE THAT TREE."

Madmen, spare that flag!
Touch not a single star;
From sea to mountain crag
Its stripes have gleamed afar;
'Twas our forefathers' hand
That gave it as our lot,
There, m- man, let it stand,
Your rage shall harm it not!

That flag of Liberty,
Whose glory and renown
Are spread o'er land and sea;
And would ye strike it down?
Madmen, suspend your will,
Cut not its heaven-born ties;
Our Country's ensign still,
Streaked with celestial dyes!

On Ocean's wave and heath,
In battle and in blast,
Our fathers cheered beneath,
Or nailed it to the mast;
A tear for those who fell,
For those who lived, renown,
It caught their last farewell—
Oh! do not hew it down.

Our heart-strings round thee cling,
And mem'ries o'er thee crowd;
On field and deck thy wing
Has been a freeman's shroud!
Old Flag, the storm still brave;
And Traitors, leave the spot;
While we've an arm to save
Your rage shall harm it not.

THE QUAKER'S REVENGE.

Obadiah Lawson and Watt Dood were neighbors, that is, they lived within half a mile of each other, and no persons lived between their respective farms, which would have joined, had not a little strip of prairie land extended itself sufficiently to keep them separated. Dood was the oldest settler, and from his youth up had entertained a singular hatred against Quakers; therefore, when he was informed that Lawson, a regular disciple of that class of people had purchased the next farm to his, he declared he would make him glad to move away again. Accordingly, a system of petty annoyances was commenced by him, and every time one of Lawson's hogs chanced to stray upon Dood's place, it was beset by men and dogs, and most severly abused. Things progressed thus for nearly a year, and the Quaker a man of decided peace principles, appeared in no way to resent the injuries received at the hands of his spiteful neighbor. But matters were drawing to a crisis, for Dood, more enraged than ever at the quiet of Obadiah, made oath that he would do something before long to wake up the spunk of Lawson. Chance favored his design. The Quaker had a high-blooded horse, (or filly, according to the western mode of speaking,) which he had been very careful in raising, and which was just four years old. Lawson took great pride in this animal, and had refused a large sum of money for her.

One evening, a little after sun-down, as Watt Dood was passing around his cornfield he discovered the filly feeding in the little strip of prairie land that separated the two farms, and he had conceived the hellish design of throwing off two or three rails of his fence, that the horse might get into the corn during the night. He did so, and the next morning bright and early, he shouldered his rifle and left the house. Not long after his absence, a hired man whom he had recently employed heard the echo of his gun, and in a few minutes Dood, considerably excited and out of breath, came hurrying to the house, where he stated that he had shot at and wounded a buck—that the deer had attacked him, and he had hardly escaped with his life.

The story was credited by all but the newly employed hand, who had taken a dislike to Watt, and from his manner, suspected that something was wrong. He therefore slipped quietly away from the house, and going through the field in the direction of the shot, he suddenly came upon Lawson's filly, stretched upon the earth, with a bullet-hole through the head, from which the warm blood was still oozing.

The animal was warm, and could not have been killed an hour. He hastened back to the dwelling of Dood, who met him in the yard and demanded, somewhat roughly, where he had been.

"I've been to see if your bullet made sure work of Mr. Lawson's filly," was the instant retort.

Watt paled for a moment, but collecting himself, he freely shouted:

"Do you dare to say I killed her?"

"How do you know she is dead?" replied the man.

Dood bit his lip, hesitated a moment and then turning walked into the house.

A couple of days passed by, and the morning of the third one had broken, as the hired man met friend Lawson, riding in search of his filly. No threat of recrimination escaped him; he did not even go to law to recover damages, but calmly awaited his plan and hour of revenge. It come at last.

Watt Dood had a Durham heifer, for which he had paid a heavy price, and upon which he counted to make great gains.

One morning, just as Obadiah was sitting down, his eldest son came in with the information that neighbor Dood's heifer had broken down the fence, entered the yard, and after eating most of the cabbages, had trampled the well made beds and the vegetables they contained, out of all shape—a mischief impossible to repair.

"And what did thee do with her, Jacob?" quickly asked Obadiah.

"I put her in the barn-yard?"

"Did thee beat her?"

"I never struck her a blow."

"Right, Jacob, right; sit down to thy breakfast, and when done eating, I will attend to the heifer."

Shortly after he had finished his repast Lawson mounted a horse and rode over to Dood's was who sitting under the porch in front of his house, and who, as he beheld the Quaker dismount, supposed he was coming to demand pay for his filly, and secretly swore he would have to go to law for it if he did get pay.

"Good morning, neighbor Dood; how is thy family?" exclaimed Obadiah, as he mounted the steps and seated himself in a chair.

"I have a small affair to settle with thee, this morning, and I came rather early."

"So I supposed," growled Watt.

"This morning my son found thy Durham heifer in my garden, where she has destroyed a good deal."

"And what did he do with her?" demanded Dood, his brow darkening.

"What would thee have done with her, had she been my heifer in thy garden?" asked Obadiah.

"I'd shot her," retorted Watt, madly, "as I suppose you have done; but we are only even. Heifer for filly is only tit for tat."

"Neighbor Dood, thou knowest me not, if thou thinkest I would harm a hair of thy heifer's back. She is in my farm-yard; not even a blow has been struck her; she is where thee can get her at any time. I know thee shot my filly, but the evil one prompted thee to do it, and I lay no evil in my heart against my neighbors. I came to tell thee where thy heifer is, and I'll go home."

Obadiah rose from his chair, and was about to descend from the steps, when he was stopped by Watt, who hastily asked:

"What was your filly worth?"

"A hundred dollars is what I asked for her," replied Obadiah.

"Wait a moment;" and Dood rushed into the house, from whence he soon returned, holding some gold in his hand. "Here's the price of your filly; and hereafter let there be pleasantness between us."

Obadiah mounted his horse and rode home with a lighter heart, and from that day to this Dood has been as good a neighbor as any one could wish to have—being completely reformed by the returning good for evill.

MYSTERY OF KISSING.

Depend upon it, a kiss is a great mystery. There is many a thing that we can't explain, still we are sure it is a fact for all that. Why should there be a sort of magic in shaking hands, which seems only a mere form, and sometimes a painful one, too! for folks wring your fingers almost off, and make you fairly dance with pain, they hurt you so. It don't give much pleasure, at any time. What the magic of it is we can't tell, but so it is for all that. It seems only a custom, like bowing, and nothing else. Still there is more in it than meets the eye. But a kiss fairly electrifies you; it warms your blood, an sets your heart beating like a bass drum, and makes your eyes twinkle like stars in a frosty night.—It is a thing never to be forgotten.—No language can express it; no letters will give the sound. Then what in nature is equal to the flavor of it!—What an aroma it is! It is not grass, for you can't feed on it. It is neither visible nor tangible, nor portable, nor transferable. It is neither a substance, nor a liquid, nor a vapor. It has neither color nor form. Imagination can't conceive it. It can't be imitated or forged. It is confined to no clime or country, but ubiquitous. It is disembodied when completed, but is instantly reproduced, and is so immortal. It is as old as creation, and yet as young and fresh as ever. It pre-existed, still exists and always will exist. It pervades all nature. The breeze, as it passes, kisses the rose, and the pendant vine stoops down and hides with its tendrils its blushes, as it kisses the limpid stream that wafts in the eddy to meet it, and raises its tiny waves like lips to receive it. Depend upon it, Eve learned it in Paradise. How it is adapted to all circumstances! There is the kiss of welcome and of parting, the long-lingering, loving, present one, the stolen or the mutual one; the kiss of love, of joy, and of sorrow; the seal of promise, and the receipt of fulfilment. It is strange therefore, that a woman is invinciple whose armory consists of kisses, smiles, sighs and tears?

BEAUTIFUL ANSWERS.

A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers:

"What is gratitude?"

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart."

"What is hope?"

"Hope is the blossom of happiness."

"What is the difference between hope and desire?"

"Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit."

"What is eternity?"

"A day without yesterday or to-morrow—a line that has no end."

"What is time?"

"A line that has two ends—a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the grave."

"What is God?"

"The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the machinist of nature, the eye of justice, the match maker of the Universe, the soul of the world."

"Does God reason?"

"Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates—he decides. God is omniscient; He never doubts—He therefore never reasons."

☞ The red, white and blue—the red cheeks, white teeth, and blue eyes of a lovely girl—are as good a flag as a young soldier in the battle of life need fight for.

THE POOR WIDOW.

I was left an orphan when a mere baby, and received into the house of an uncle. My family had been rich, but their wealth had been dissipated, and I was poor as well as parentless.

My uncle was a keen, cynical, worldly, poor man. He lived on the remnants of a fortune (which I had heard he acquired by his wife) and the traditions of family greatness. His wife was dead—had died while I was still very young. I scarcely remembered her, and she had never awakened my affections.

As I grew up, I insensibly acquired a low estimate of woman. My uncle's influence all tended to this result, and there was nothing to counteract it. I was taught that my future position and comfort depended upon winning a wife who possessed fortune.

"No matter what the woman may be," my uncle would say, "unless, indeed, she be strikingly vulgar. Money covers all other defects, even extreme ugliness. But don't marry a widow, my boy. It is said there's a skeleton in every house, but don't let yours be the skeleton of your wife's 'dear departed.'

Every year since my childhood I had been accustomed to visit Lyme Hall. There dwelt an aged pair who had been my mother's earliest friends, and were, in fact, distant relations.—They had always manifested a warm affection for the child of their dead niece. They made a point of receiving these visits—they were wealthy and without direct heirs, and my uncle was averse to any neglect of the connection, while I really enjoyed a few summer weeks in this quiet retreat, where I was treated like the son of the house, and where every variety of rural sport abounded.

It was here I met Harriet Marsden.

"Harriet Marsden is here," Mr. Lyme said, as I shook hands with him. "You will be glad to meet her, I am sure. She will make the house less dull than I feel it must be to a young man with only the 'auld wife' and myself to welcome him."

Before I had time to reply Mrs. Lyme entered, and she too, hastened to tell me that "Harriet had arrived," evidently expecting that I should express my gratification at the announcement. My curiosity was roused, but before I could seek its gratification visitors entered, and presently a slight, graceful figure entered the room. Introductions followed; there was a little tumult of pleasant voices while I leaned back in a fauteuil quite unobserved for the time, and feasted my senses on the perfect oval of that fair face, the deep, sweet gray eyes, the pure brow, shaded by dark brown bands of satin-smooth hair, the graceful ease of the figure, and the melody of the clear, liquid tones of a voice that reminded me of one I had heard chanting chorals in a dim old German church.

That night Mr. Lyme was attacked by a slight illness which confined him to his room for a week, and kept Mrs. Lyme in close attendance upon him. "Miss Harriet," as everybody at Lyme Hall called the beautiful guest of my old relatives, and I was perforce thrown into constant companionship. Walking, riding, singing, we were together all day, save when Harriet took her place for an hour or two in the sick room, and I stole off to my room, or for a solitary ramble in the grounds, and thought of her. Ere the week was ended, I know that I was madly in love with Harriet Marsden, and felt strong enough to sacrifice anything that I might win her.

At the end of that time I sought an interview with Mrs. Lyme. I knew so little of Harriet that I dared not speak the words that trembled on my tongue. For the first time I felt a lover's painful timidity. I wanted to know what obstacles, if any, stood in the way of the fulfillment of my wishes.

The information obtained at this interview made one thing certain to me. My uncle, on whom was my sole dependence at present, would never consent that I should address Harriet Marsden, poor and a widow.

I seemed to shrink beneath his sneers, his ridicule, his worldly-wise advice. How I longed for fortune.—How I wished for strength to enter the arena of human struggle, and test my powess with my fellows in the race of ambition! Labor would be sweet with Harriet's love for reward. To gain her hand would be better than all social triumphs; and for the first time I felt how ignoble it would be to owe fortune to another; and a keen sense of degradation oppressed me as I thought how I had sought wealth, and looked upon the woman who was to bestow it upon me as little better than an encumberance to its enjoyment.

I braved my uncle's wrath and ridicule; was cast off by him; was aroused from my torpor by the shock; developed powers that I had not known of; six months later was on the road to success and proud independence, and dared to claim my bride, not fearing my ability to provide a home of simple comfort for her acceptance.

"Why not have a quiet wedding here, to-morrow morning?" said my dear old grandunclo, as we all sat one evening before the glowing parlor grate at Lyme Hall. The little hand that lay in mine trembled, and a soft blush stole over the cheek of her who sat beside me—but no word was spoken. The elders smiled at each other from the opposite arm-chairs. Then they rose and withdrew.

"Come to me, Arthur, in the library when you have finished your talk with Harriet," said Mr. Lyme, and I nodded assent, scarcely daring to hope that she would consent to the conscious proposition that his words had encouraged me to make.

But the task was not so difficult as I had feared, Harriet's objections to a speedy marriage being founded almost entirely upon her fears that a wife might be a hindrance to me in the pursuit of my lately begun professional career. An hour had scarcely passed, ere, elate with her promise to become my wife next morning, I took my way to Mr. Lyme's library.

The good old man read the tidings of my success in my countenance and warmly congratulated me.

"You have gained a prize, young man, a prize of the highest value. Be sure that you receive it as such. Harriet Marsden penniless, is worth scores of the senseless daughters of fashion. And penniless she means to go to you, to redeem you from the name it seems you once had of—fortune hunter. It appears she has a little fortune, but she chooses to make it all over in advance to you. Here are the papers—nay, no thanks, nor disclaimers. It is her will and she is entitled to it now on her last day of freedom."

I took the papers almost mechanically. The gift was trifling, without doubt, and since it pleased my bride to bestow it, I would not be so churlish as to refuse.

On examing the "documents" after our marriage, I found that my wife had bestowed a fortune on me. She had been vastly rich all the time, but had kept the knowledge of the fact from me.

My uncle cordially "forgave" me, on learning the good news, and declared that he "suspected how it was all the while."

AN ELEPHANT EGG.

The following Frenchy anecdote is translated for the Boston *Saturday Gazette:*

At the last fair at Tarascon there were, of course assembled a troup of gymnasts, jugglers, acrobats, and a multitude of menageries, in one of which was an Asiatic elephant remarkable for the largeness of his ears. His owner called him Kiouki II.

Among the acrobatic troupe was a maker of red balloons, recently so popular in England and America. He travelled with the show, and seduced a couple of sous from the pockets of many a patron of it by selling him a balloon.

A countryman stopped one day before the menagerie tent, and enticed by a painted representation of the elephant, paid his money to see him. Astonished at his size, he asked the balloon man as he went out:

"Does that beast bring forth young, or lay eggs?"

Without a moment's hesitation, the mountebank replied:

"He lays eggs."

"I thought so."

"And if you wish one, to afford you the happiness of possessing under your own roof an individual of this species, for a franc I will guarantee that you shall carry home what no one else in the country possesses."

The greenhorn did not hesitate to offer his money, and the acrobat presented a red balloon.

"Behold the egg I had the honor to promise you. It is one franc—and only for you, because the Jardin des Plantes at Paris buys all my elephant's eggs at six francs apiece, for the Algerine expeditions, where they use all the elephants they can find for the war against India. I chose the lightest egg I could find for you, that you might not wait too long for it to hatch. Its mother having already sat upon it many days, it will suffice you to wrap it up in wool and lay it in a dry place, to obtain, without expense and without effort, the magnificent Asiastic product which it contains!"

"Astonishing! but how in regard to suckling him?"

"Easy enough. No consequence what quadruped nourishes him. Lacking a cow, a sow, or even a goat, you can bring him up yourself on turtle soup."

The countryman departed charmed with his prize, and to keep it as safely as possible, wrapped it in a blue cotton handkerchief which he had bought at the fair for his wife. But in spite of all the care of which the egg that bore Kiouki II. was the object, it was written in the Book of Destiny that its proprietor should not see it hatched under his roof.

Some little distance from the village where our countrymen resided runs a stream. He approached it for the purpose of imbibing the clear water. For the purpose of making a cup with his hands, he deposited his precious burden on the ground. He drank freely of the water, then rising, turned to his elephant's egg. He looked to the right and to the left, but no egg! He looks above him, sees the egg rising higher—higher—and carrying with it his wife's handkerchief.

He believed that the elephant was about to be hatched, and it was not long after the egg was out of sight that he returned home crest fallen. His wife asked him where the hankerchief was he had promised to bring her.—Then he narrated the entire adventure. The good woman opened her eyes and ears, and seeing her husband's grief not only at the loss of the elephant, but of the handkerchief, exclaimed:

"Content yourself, husband; I'll be content with my black handkerchief, and I'm glad to know that the poor baby hasn't gone off without swadling clothes!"

☞ Kings never hear the voice of truth until they are dethroned, nor beauties until they have abdicated their charms.

PETER CARTWRIGHT.

A remarkable character was Peter Cartwright. He was a great anti-slavery man and struck right and left to all who opposed him. One day, on approaching a ferry across the river Illinois, he heard the ferryman swearing terribly at the sermons of Peter Cartwright, and threatening that if ever he had to ferry the preacher across, and knew him, he would drown him in the river. Peter, unrecognized, said to the ferryman:

"Stranger, I want you to put me across."

"Wait till I am ready," said the ferryman, and pursued his conversation and strictures upon Peter Cartwright. Having finished, he turned to Peter and said:

"Now I'll put you across.

On reaching the middle of the stream Peter threw his horse's bridle over a stake in the boat, and told the ferryman to let go his pole.

"What for?" asked the ferryman.

"Well, you've just been using my name improperlike; and said if ever I came this way you would drown me. Now you've got a chance."

"Is your name Peter Cartwright?" asked the ferryman.

"My name is Peter Cartwright."

Instantly the ferryman seized the preacher; but he did not know Peter's strength; for Peter instantly seized the ferryman, one hand on the nape of his neck and the other at the seat of his trowsers, and plunged him in the water, saying:

"I baptize thee (splash) in the name of the devil, whose child thou art."

Then lifting him up, Peter added:

"Did you ever pray?"

"No,"

"Then it's time you did."

"Never will," answered the ferryman.

Splash! splash! and the ferryman is in the depths again.

"Will you pray now?" asked Peter.

The gasping victim shouted:

"I do anything you bid me."

"Then follow me; 'Our Father which art in Heaven,' &c. Having acted as clerk, repeating after Peter, the ferryman cried:

"Now let me go."

"Not yet," said Peter, "you must make three promises:—First, that you will repeat that prayer morning and evening as long as you live; secondly that you will hear every pioneer preacher that comes within five miles of this ferry; and thirdly, that you will put every Methodist preacher over free of expense. Do you promise and vow?"

"I promise," said the ferryman.

And strange to say, that man afterwards became a shining light.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.

A schoolmaster who had been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper on a family of children, writes as follows:

I have found it to be the universal fact without exception that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who are not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspapers have made them familiar with the location of the most important places, nations, their government, and doings on the globe.

4. They are better grammarians, for having become familiar with every variety in the newspapers, from the common-place advertisements to the finished and classical oration of the Statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

This is a good and competent witness. The school teacher. Who more competent than he to determine the real value of the newspaper as an aid to education and the development of the struggling mind? We prize his testimony as every one else should, and would add in this connection, that the primary and absolute advantage of a newspaper in families consists in the familiar subjects to the minds of its youthful members—subjects of common life and every day incidents, in which the rising generation feel sufficient interest, if not to enable them to comprehend their purport and meaning, certainly to enquire and to desire explanation from their seniors. The habit of reading understandingly once acquired, leads onward by rapid and progressive steps, until the whole field of newspaper intelligence becomes susceptible of interest and cultivation.—The amount of information which can be accumulated by an early course of newspaper reading, extending through the years of minority, cannot easily be estimated.

BEEF EATING IN NEW YORK CITY.—During the year 1860, 150,000,000 pounds of beef were consumed in New York city, at a cost to the butcher of at least $12,000,000. The number of beef cattle received during the year was 267,747 head; the average price, $8 15 per hundred weight, which is about one cent per pound cheaper than in 1859, and one cent and a half less than in 1858. The total number of live stock slaughtered last year in the city was 1,107,882 head. If they were placed together compactly on a road of fifteen feet in width, the drove would cover 220 miles!

☞ Small faults indulged, are little thieves that let in greater.

TELL YOUR WIFE.

If you are in any trouble or quandary, tell your wife—that is, if you have one—all about it at once. Ten to one her invention will solve your difficulty sooner than all your logic.—The wit of woman has been praised, but her instincts are quicker and keener than her reason. Counsel with your wife, or your mother, or sister, and be assured that light will flash upon your darkness. Women are too commonly adjudged as verdant in all but purely womanish affairs. No philosophical student of the sex thus judges them. Their intuitions or insight are most subtle, and if they cannot see a cat in the meal, there is no cat there. In counseling one to tell his trouble to his wife, we should go further, and advise him to keep none of his affairs secret from her. Many a home has been happily saved, and many a fortune retrieved by man's full confidence in his "better half."—Woman is far more a seer and prophet than man, if she be given a fair chance. As a general rule, wives confide the minutest of their plans and thoughts to their husbands, having no involvements to screen from him. Why not reciprocate, if but for the pleasure of meeting confidence with confidence? We are certain that no man succeeds so well in the world as he who, taking a partner for life, makes her the partner of all his purposes and hopes.—What is wrong of his impulses or judgment, she will check and set right with her almost universally right instincts. "Help meet" was no insignificant title, as applied to man's companion. She is a meet help to him in every darkness, difficulty and sorrow of life. And what she most craves and most deserves, is *confidence*—without which love is never free from a shadow.

THE PRINTER.

The Belfast *Mercury*, give the following in relation to printers:—

"From high to low, they are the same careless, light-hearted, clever, well-informed reckless fellows, knowing how to act better than they do—nothing at times—yet everything if occasion requires, or the fit take them. Wherever you go you are sure to meet one. No sooner are they comfortable in one town than they make tracks for another, even though they have to travel on "hair space means." And to what will they not turn their hands? We have seen, says an American editor, one and the same individual of the craft, a minister in California, a lawyer in Missouri, a sheriff in Ohio, a boatman on the Western canal, a sailor master of a privateer, an auctioneer in New York, and a pressman in a great printing office. Nor are those characteristics of the printers in any one country—they are everywhere the same. We have met them as lecturers, actors, traveling preachers, ventriloquists; in fact, as everything. We have met, on a tramp in this country, members of this roving profession, from all quarters of the globe—Frenchmen, Spaniards, Portuguese, Germans and Swedes—and all apparently as much at home as in their own country. Ardent lovers of liberty; kingcraft and priestcraft find but little favor in their eyes. They are always with the people. When the chartist excitement was raging in England, the most eloquent leaders of the movement were printers. When the barricades were raised in Paris in 1848, the compositors cast their type into bullets and fired them at the Royalist troops.—When the Americans were at war with Mexico, General Taylor's regiment was composed almost exclusively of volunteer printers, and they were the bravest of his troops."

AN EDITOR IN DISGUISE.—Wm. H. Clark, the editor of the Kendall (Ill.) *Clarion*, loves a good joke, and never lets an opportunity slip that promises a dish of fun. Here is his last:

"DISGUISED.—We have lately got a new suit of clothes, and no man could be more effectually disguised. We look like a gentleman. Upon first putting them on, we felt like a cat in a strange garret, and for a long time thought we were swapped off. We went to the house, and scared the baby into fits; our wife asked us if we wanted to see Mr. Clark, and told us that we would find him at the office; went there, and pretty soon one of our business men came in, with a strip of paper in his hand. He asked if the editor was in; told him we thought not; asked him if he wished to see him particulary; said he wanted him to pay that bill; told him we didn't believe he would be in; business man left. Started to the house again; met a couple of young ladies; one of them asked the other, 'What handsome stranger is that?' In this dilemma we met a friend and told him who we were, and got him to introduce us to our wife, who is now as proud of us as can be. The next time we get a new suit, we shall let her know beforehand."

FOR PARENTS—HOW TO RUIN A SON.—Let him have his own way—allow him free use of money—suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath day—give him free access to wicked companions—call him to no account for his evenings—furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue any one of these ways, and you will experience a most marvelous deliverance, if you have not to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to their graves.

☞ Paris, at present, it is said, publishes 503 newspapers, 460 of which are devoted to art, science, literature, industry, commerce and agriculture.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND DRINK.

The British Parliament lately passed a bill for preventing the adulteration of articles of food and drink. It imposes a penalty on every person vending or exposing for sale any article of food or drink with which any noxious ingredient has been mixed. Moreover, the offender's name, residence, and offense are to published in the newspapers, or otherwise, at his own expense. As a further check, professional analysts are to be appointed by the vestries, district boards, or town councils. Purchasers of provisions may have their purchases analyzed by them on payment of a small fee; and their certificates may be produced as evidence against fraudulent vendors. The privy council is also empowered to cause analysis to be made, and to regulate the use of materials or ingredients distinct from the natural composition of any article of food or drink with which it may be mixed.

It is hoped, and there is good reason to believe, that this act will greatly improve the health of Great Britain. Few have any idea of the extent to which the adulteration of food is practised. In some cases it is physically harmless, and has the effect only of cheating the purchaser. But in a great majority of cases it not only defrauds, but also causes great injury to the health. In either case, such adulteration deserves punishment with a severity proportionate to the hurtful criminality of the fraud.

A few instances of such adulteration, proved by repeated examinations by chemists and other professional experts of high character, will serve to show the necessity of legislation for its prevention. Bottled fruits and pickles are colored a lively green by the use of copper. This is a most dangerous, and, at the same time, a most foolish adulteration, which pleases the eye, while it destroys the health of the consumer. When the London Lancet called attention to the hurtful effects of this use of copper, Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, pickle manufacturers of London, abandoned it. At first their business was injured by the change. Their customers wrote to them that their pickles did not sell so well, because they were not so green as formerly. Their business has increased, however, since a label has been pasted on each bottle, explaining the cause of the change.

In England, and perhaps also in the United States, wheat flour is mixed with bean-meal, rice flour, barley, Indian corn, rye, potatoes, alum, chalk, bone-dust and plaster of Paris. Alum is used in baking bread, to make it lighter and crisper. It is very hurtful to the stomach, and works a great fraud, which weighs heavily on the laboring poor. Confectionery, besides being adulterated with starch, chalk, or clay, is colored to please the fancy, with preparations of mineral substances, such as lead, arsenic, and copper, These poisons are what medical men term cumulative; that is, when taken up by the system little by little, they finally produce the most injurious effects. Hence, in France, the use of coloring ingredients in confectionery is stringently forbidden by law. These poisons are not always of slow effect. Many instances are recorded, and might be cited, of quick and violent poisoning, sometimes resulting in death, from eating colored sweetmeats.

Milk is made unwholesome and dangerous by feeding cows, for the sake of greater profit, on slops from distilleries. It will be remembered that this abuse existed to a very great extent in New York a year or two ago, and was exposed in a well-known illustrated weekly. Ground coffee is adulterated with chicory, beans, and various kinds of grain. Chicory, in its turn, as adulterated with Venitian red, which is adulterated with brick-dust. Many of the preparations sold as cocoa and chocolate, consist of a most disgusting mixture of bad or musty beans, with their shells, coarse sugar of the very lowest quality, branny flour, and animal fat, generally tallow. It has been denied that tea is colored green by the Chinese; but Sir John Bowring, formerly British Commissioner to China, declares it to be true: and Mr. Fortune, an Englishman, who actually witnessed the process, has published a description of it. After the tea reaches Great Britain, it is colored with more deletrious substances than those used by the Chinese, and is mixed with the leaves of a great variety of plants.

The adulteration of intoxicating drinks is almost universal; and its effects are most pernicious, because of the immoderate use of such drinks for pleasurable excitement. To the credit of London brewers, London porter and stout have been pronounced by chemists to be perfectly pure; but beer and ale are corrupted by the mixture of a vast quantity of deleterious drugs. Suffice it to say of brandy, whiskey, gin, rum, and the great variety of wines, that their constant and increasing adulteration has fearfully increased the miserable consequences that result from their immoderate use. To drink any one of them, at home, and when we know it to come from the most respectable dealers, borders on folly; but to drink it at a public bar is downright madness. One who, in the face of the fearful disclosures so frequently made as to the poisonous corruption of common liquors, continue their use as a beverage, drinks damnation to himself, and deserves what follows.

We have thus instanced, at some length, the general prevalence of the adulteration of food and drinks, to show the necessity of following in America the good example in this regard set by Great Britain.—*Washington Globe.*

REAL ESTATE AT WASHINGTON.—The political troubles of the times, and the danger that at some future time, if not now, the Union may be divided and Washington cease to be the capital, has greatly depressed the value of real estate in that city. One of the largest real estate holders has gone insane over the troubles, and been carried to the Insane Asylum.—He was formerly a resident of Newburyport, but removed to Washington many years ago, where he had amassed a large fortune by speculation in real estate, and the impending crisis has caused his ruin.

☞ What resembles a half a cheese? The other half.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, January 30, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS.
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

THE NEWS.

—In the House on Saturday Mr. Thomas, of Tenn, presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee in response to the resolutions of the Legislature of New York, concluding with the following: "Whenever the authorities of the latter State send a military force to the South for the purpose of coercion, the people of Tennessee will unite with the South to resist such invasion at all hazards."

—The Washington *Star* says:

"It is folly to cheat ourselves with the idea that any settlement is possible that will prove satisfactory to extreme men of either section—utter folly; for a considerable wing of the North is opposed to any other arbitrament than that of the sword, while a larger wing at the South is opposed to any settlement that may defeat its darling scheme of severing the connection between the two sections, even though the North consent to surrender in advance all the territory that can possibly be acquired. Those who are finally to settle the trouble are not the politicians of Congress, committed to this or that extreme view; but the great mass of the people, North and South, to whom the continuance of the manifold blessings of the Union are vastly more important than the triumph of any ultra sectional policy conceivable."

—The Chicago *Democrat* (Republican) says that a movement is on foot to call a monster Republican Convention of one hundred thousand men, to be held at Cincinnati on the 2d of March. The delegates to this Convention are expected to be armed and equipped for any necessary service, and will hold themselves in readiness to go to Washington city on the 4th of March, or in any other direction where Generals Scott and Wool may order them to move.

—The Louisville *Journal* of the 21st says:

"We yesterday saw a highly respectable Kentuckian, a warm Secessionist, direct from Vicksburg. We learn from him that it is a fact that a battery was planted on the shore of the Mississippi, at Vicksburg, so as to command the river. He says that a good many boats passing down were brought to, especially in the night, the object being to get possession of the Silver Wave, upon which it was said that the United States ordnance was to be transported to the South. A shot was fired across the bow of one boat, and then the cannon was aimed directly at her, but it flashed without going off, and the boat rounded to.—Three of the military companies of Mississippi were in charge of the battery, and they withdrew it from the shore on Tuesday last and seized the United States Hospital, which they are now occupying. They are, no doubt, resolved to seize upon all the United States property that they can lay their hands on."

—Henry Stump, of Berks county, has been appointed Flour Inspector by Gov. Curtin, for Philadelphia.

—Resolutions in favor of the Crittenden compromise have been passed by the Railroad Presidents, assembled in Washington city, D. C., who represent a capital of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

—Mr. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury, has communicated to Congress a statement of the actual condition of the Treasury. He estimates the amount necessary, prior to the 1st of July next, in addition to the accruing revenue, at twenty millions of dollars. He also suggests measures to raise the money, and, among other means, refers to the surplus revenue deposited in the States in 1836 as a specific fund which might be pledged or recalled.

—An important meeting took place last Friday evening, between Messrs. Douglas, Seward, Crittenden and Dixon. The compromise plans were under consideration, and it was understood that certain modifications of the Crittenden resolutions were agreed upon.

—The Southern Justices of the Supreme Court have determined not to resign for the present.

—Letters from Charleston, received at Washington on Friday morning last, state that the harbor at Charleston is being rapidly cleared of all obstructions, and that the British consul at Charleston has been instructed, and the British consul at New Orleans will be instructed, to certify to all clearances that may be issued from the custom houses at both of these ports.—Also, that vessels carrying goods thus cleared, will be protected by the British ships on the high seas. Very little doubt is entertained at Washington now, that the British and French Governments will recognize a Southern Confederacy.

—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, on the 25th, presented ex-Secretary J. B. Floyd for malfeasance in office, and conspiracy to defraud the Government. Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, Drinkard, chief clerk of the War Department, and other high Government officials, were examined before the jury, and upon their testimony, and facts derived from the House Committee in regard to the stolen bonds, that presentment was made.

The Latest News.

—Louisiana, on Saturday, in convention, adopted the ordinance of secession by a vote of 113 to 17. The president of the Convention immediately declared Louisiana a free and sovereign republic. Six States have now seceded:—South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia and Louisiana. Texas will soon follow, as a large majority of delegates elected are for immediate secession.

—WASHINGTON, Jan 26, 1861.—Information was received by the government this morning, from the Collector at New Orleans, stating that the barracks about two miles below New Orleans, now occupied as a Marine Hospital, were taken possession of on the 11th inst, by Capt, Bradford, of the State Infantry, in the name of the State of Louisiana.

There were two hundred and sixteen invalids and convalescent patients in the hospital at the time it was seized. The Collector of Customs was required to immediately remove the patients who were confined to their beds as soon as practicable.

This action on the part of the authorities of that State is regarded by the government as most outrageous and inhuman. The government have no authority or means to make provision for these creatures, who are thus thrown upon the cold charities of the people of that State. The reason assigned for this transaction is, that the authorities there wanted the quarters for their own troops.

—Petitions containing the names of nearly three hundred thousand citizens from the Northern States alone, have been received in both branches of Congress, urging the passage of a law based upon the Crittenden propositions.

WATHINGTON, Jan. 28.—A special message from the President has been sent into the Senate. He submits to the Senate the Virginia plan of settling the National difficulties, with a favorable recommendation.

Prominent and well-informed Virginians, who have been pushing their plan of adjustment of the present difficulties, declare that Senator Seward will be found among the friends of the plan.

HON. SIMON CAMERON.—On Monday of last week, in the course of a debate in the Senate, Mr. Cameron declared himself ready to do anything to prevent a separation of the Union, and would vote for the Crittenden resolutions with Mr. Bigler's amendment submitting them to a vote of the people; and would go further to save this great country. He was asked whether he favored coercion. Mr. C. replied that that was a bad remedy, and he did not know that he would ever be willing to resort to it. Since Mr. Cameron has taken this conservative stand to save the Union, the New York *Tribune* has read him out of the party, and the Republican leaders generally, in and out of Congress, denounce his course. We do not see how our neighbors of the *Journal & American* can longer advocate Mr. Cameron for a seat in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. In their last issue they come down flat-footed on the compromises Mr. Cameron has declared he will support. Hear them:

"No attempt to impose upon the people an insidious fraud, should be tolerated. We look upon the CRITTENDEN resolutions in this light. We believe them to be a fraud—that they are so intended—no HONEST man would propose amendments to the Constitution under the present state of excitement."

Thousands of voters of all parties in every Northern State, and in most of the Southern States, are petitioning Congress for the passage of the Crittenden compromise resolutions, yet we are told by the *Journal & American* that those resolutions are a fraud, and that NO HONEST man would propose them. We hope our neighbors have not joined hands with the hot-headed Abolitionists.

☞All accounts from Washington show that, were it not for the ultra-abolition and ultra-slavery elements in the Congressional delegations of the North and South, there would be no difficulty experienced in agreeing to some scheme of adjustments that would satisfy Union men everywhere, and place questions of an irritating nature on the basis of a sound Constitutional settlement—such as those proposed by Bigler, Crittenden or Douglas.

The people want a solution of existing difficulties by such a compromise as will secure the Union of the States. Let an amendment to the Constitution be submitted to them, and see how quickly they will respond to it—with what unanimity they will affirm it!

The men at Washington who vote down every proposition for compromise, every scheme of conciliation—who refuse to let such propositions come before the people of the States—are not merely the enemies of the sections they profess to hate, but of the constituencies they profess to serve. And when this ruin comes, which their obstinacy invites, we warn them they will have to answer for it to an outraged people smarting under the sense of a gross betrayal!

SIMON CAMERON SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—A despatch dated Harrisburg Jan. 27th, says that the appointment of Gen. Simon Cameron as Secretary of the Treasury is certain. The opposition to his appointment, it is said, was confined principally from the free-trade Republicans of New York.

Politicians vs. the People.

The *Lancaster Inquirer* hits the nail on the head in the following truthful remarks:—"The people, slow to anger generally, are beginning to be terribly in earnest, and commence to clamor throughout the county why something tangible and effective, is not immediately done at the National Capitol.—The many abstract reasons cited as difficulties to the settlement of our national troubles are not considered as sufficiently important to interpose any obstacle to the prosperity and happiness of the people of this country. Ah! the people, the people! it is the masses, the mechanic, the workingman, the farmer, and the manufacturer, in each section—North, South, East and West—who are to suffer, bear the burden, and do the fighting, while the accursed fanatic, demagogue and politician skulk in shame, and fear, and dread, to some hiding place. What do our troubles originate from? Why is the fairest country that God's light has ever shone upon to be deluged in fraternal blood? We appeal to the honesty, the justice, the truthfulness and patriotism of every candid, reflecting and dispassionate man, of whatever party or clique he may be connected, to allow the God of conscience to answer this question. Try it by that golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." The magnitude, the vital importance of this question to every man in the land warrants and appeals to him to consider. We want everyman to soberly, thoughtfully and earnestly ask himself the question of the origin of our troubles, and quietly answer it. Aggression, mutual recrimination, ambition, pride of opinion, selfishness. These, unfortunately, are too prominently the characteristics of the men now-a-days who are sent to act as statesmen! We want the people to look to their rights and see justice is done. We assert, under a rule of reciprocal benefits, that there does not exist any antagonism of interest between free and slave labor; but upon the other hand, there are mutual advantages.

And yet Republicanism, for the mere success of an impracticable dogma, will sacrifice the welfare of millions in this country, by not conceding one iota to justice or right!"

The mass of the Republican party, we must do them the justice to say, as we believe, would speedily settle our difficulties if they had it in their power, but they have transferred all power into the hands of the fanatics and demaguges of their party, and for a time they must submit to being misrepresented.

THE PA. LEGISLATURE.—There has been no final action by the Legislature upon any of the propositions to repeal the enactments complained of by the South; still the conservative feeling appears to be strengthening, and perhaps at some day too late to do any good, a majority of the members may vote to repeal obnoxious laws. Most of the speeches delivered in the Senate and House are made for buncombe, and are frequently made to empty chairs, or to members who do not give the least attention to what is being said. We were in the House on Thursday while Mr. Austin, of Fulton, was *reading* a speech on the distracted state of our Union, and were not surprised to observe, that, although the House was full, not a single member was giving the least attention to the speech. The speeches published are very seldom heard in our Legislative Halls—they are for 'home consumption.'

Opinions of the Fathers.

The following are the opinions of Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson, on secession. They are pretty good authority.

Mr. Jefferson in a letter to John Taylor, dated June 1, 1798, says:

"If on the temporary superiority of the one party the other is to resort to a secession of the Union, no Federal Government can ever exist.

Who can say what would be the evils of a secession, and when and where they would end? Better keep together as we are; haul off from Europe as soon as we can, and form attachments to all portions; and, if they show their power, just sufficiently to hoop us together, it will be the happiest situation in which we can exist.—If the game were sometimes against us at home, we must have patience till luck turns, and then we shall have opportunity to win back the principles we have lost."

Mr. Madison, in a paper he drew up a short time before his death, gives us this advice:

"The advice nearest my heart and deepest in my conviction is, that the Union of the States be cherished and perpetuated. Let the open enemy to it be regarded as a Pandora with her box opened, and the disguised one as the serpent creeping with his deadly wiles into Paradise."

Gen. Jackson, in his message to Congress, January 7th, 1833, thus disposes of the question of Secession:

"The right of the people of a single State to absolve themselves at will, and without the consent of the other States, from their most solemn obligations, and hazard the liberties and happiness of the millions composing this Union, cannot be acknowledged; such authority is believed utterly repugnant both to the principles upon which the General Government is constituted, and to the objects which it was expressly formed to attain."

☞E. L. Etnier has been appointed post-master at Mount Union, this county, vice Benjamin R. Foust.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23d, 1861.

The report of the Committee of thirty-three being under consideration,

MR. MONTGOMERY, of Pa., said:—

Mr. Speaker, I have a proposal to make to this House. I think that every impartial observer, who has witnessed our deliberation since the commencement of the session, will admit that there is nothing like unity of sentiment nor concurrence of opinion among us. The votes had on the various propositions of compromise presented to us from time to time, abundantly prove that there is not the slightest probability that a constitutional majority can be obtained for any proposition which will restore harmony and peace to our distracted country. Day after day is spent in the delivery of speeches, many of which only tend to increase our troubles, and add fuel to the flame of public discord. While we are engaged in this profitless controversy—for I doubt whether any speech that has been made, or that will be made, will change the opinion or vote of a single member—State after State is seceding from this Union, and delegation after delegation is bidding us farewell, and vacating the seats around us. While these things are being done, what are we doing to avert this dreadful calamity? Revolution is sweeping over the land. We can feel the temple of our country's liberty tremble, yet we stand here idle.

I think it is obvious to every man of us that we are more controlled by political prejudice and preconceived opinions, than by a proper sense of our fearful responsibility. In devotion to our party we seem to forget that we have a country. We serve the Democratic and Republican organizations, and forget that we have a Union and a Constitution in peril of destruction. While we stand here idle, the people weep, and the nations look upon us with scorn and contempt. I cannot pick up a paper in which our tardy action is not denounced as treason to the cause of human liberty. Convinced, as I am, that we are not likely to concentrate on any reasonable proposition now before us a constitutional majority, and bearing in mind that not one of us was elected in view of the adjustment of these unforseen troubles, and impressed with the importance of compromise, and believing that it is our duty to refer this question, which we cannot settle, to the people whom we represent, I propose that every man of us agree to resign his place here, to take effect on the 21st of February next; and that we immediately pass a special law to provide for the election of our successors, who shall meet here on the 22d day of February, (that day consecrated and hallowed by the birth of the Father of his Country,) and that to these Representatives, fresh from the hands of the people, and bearing the people's instructions, the various proposals of compromise now pending, and herafter to be made, shall be referred. In the meantime, between this and the 22d of February, we can go on and dispatch the public business demanding our attention.

This is not a party proposition. I made it in good faith, and earnestly ask its consideration. The man on this floor who knows he has been misrepresenting the wishes of his people need alone fear it. Those who have been faithful and true to the people, to the Union, and the Constitution, will be indorsed and re-elected. The responsibility will then be with the people; and I know the result will be peace, conciliation, and a return to the Union. We cannot agree; why then shall we stand in the way of the expression of the will of the people? *If we are right, our people will sustain us*; if we are wrong, we owe it to ourselves and them to give them an opportunity to select others in our stead. Adopt this measure, and you will arrest precipitate action in the southern States which yet remain with us. I believe, if this measure were adopted, some of those States which have already seceded, would send their Representatives back to lend their aid in this great work of compromise. Even if it were for no other purpose, we should consult our people on the question of the course to be pursued against the seceding States. Before we begin a bloody civil war, let us consult the people, and hear their voice and carry out their determination. For myself I have voted uniformly for the consideration of almost every proposition for compromise which has been offered. I am willing my people should pass on my acts. I love my country, and I am ready to make any sacrifice which will preserve that glorious Union which has made us the greatest and freest nation on the earth. I speak by the indulgence of my colleague, and I cannot now elaborate this proposition. I submit it for the consideration of the House, as a peace-offering which requires no sacrifice of principle from any one. I thank the House for its attention and my colleague for his kind indulgence.

Mr. Grow. I ask my colleague whether his successor is not already elected?

Mr. Montgomery. Certainly; and he is a good Union man and a conservative Democrat. But my proposition has nothing to do with my successor; my proposal relates to my own term.

The following paper, prepared by Representative Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, was to-day circulated in the House, and among others, has been signed by Messrs. Bocock and Martin of Virginia, Sickles, Florence, Montgonery and Clemens:

"We, the undersigned members of the Thirty-sixth Congress, convinced by the various votes taken on the several propositions presented for our consideration from time to time, that there is no hope that any measure which will reconcile the existing differences between the sections of our country can receive a vote of a constitutional majority, and as none of the present members were elected in view of the existing troubles, and believing that in a time of so great a peril it is proper to refer this question to the people of our several districts, propose that the members of this Congress shall resign, to take effect on the 21st of February next, and that we immediately provide for the election of our successors by the people, who shall assemble here on the 22d day of February next; and to these Representatives, bearing the instructions of the people, the various propositions of compromise now pending, and hereafter to be proposed, shall be referred—the said election not to interfere with the officers and employees of this House."

IMPORTANT BY TELEGRAPH.

[Special Despatches to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 1861.

Good News from Kentucky.

A letter of a recent date has been received by a distinguished member of the House of Representatives, from an influential member of the Legislature of Kentucky, in which the important fact appears that Hon. James Guthrie, Hon. Joshua F. Bell, Col. Harney of the Louisville *Democrat*, Mr. Underwood, and other Union men, have resolved to resist the calling of any Convention unless it is postponed until a late day—say the first of August, 1861. There seems to be little doubt but that the Legislature will ask upon their advice. A few days ago a resolution was introduced into the House to raise the American flag over the Capitol, which carried by a vote of seventy to twenty-three, when it was proposed to fire a salute of thirty-three guns in honor of the ceremony. Governor Magoffin refused to give them the use of the guns in the arsenal, upon which the Union men threatened to break it open. He finally yielded to their demand, and the flag was raised and the guns fired.

Action of Pennsylvania.

The utmost importance is attached to the speedy action of Pennsylvania in regard to the offensive clauses of her statue of 1847. Let Pennsylvania not stand in the way of a settlement!

The Enforcement of the Laws.

The special committee of the House, appointed to take into consideration the last and most important message from the President of the United States, are ready to report, and will recommend the adoption by Congress, of a bill giving Mr. Buchanan all the power necessary to enforce the laws of the Federal Government, and to blockade the ports of the seceding States for that purpose.

Florida.

The Surrender of the Pensacola Navy Yard — Interesting Particulars—Report of the Late Commander—Three-Fourths of His Men and Officers Secessionists—A Unionist Stabbed—Insult to the Flag—A Bearer of Despatches Intercepted—Condition of Fort Pickens.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 23.—Capt. Armstrong, late in command of the Pensacola navy yard, arrived here to-day.—He represents to the Navy Department that of the sixty officers and men who were in that place with him, about three-fourths were Secessionists, who would have revolted had he attempted a resistance to the four hundred or more men under Major Chase, who demanded his surrender. Therefore, any opposition by him would have been useless.

The secession feeling was so rife as to silence the Union men. This was illustrated by the case of one who, the day before, while thus avowing himself, was stabbed.

Shortly before the surrender, the Secessionists were by no means dominant in Pensacola, but Major Chase, through a public meeting at which secession resolutions were passed, inflamed the minds of the people and drew them generally into the movement.

When, under order of Lieutenant Renshaw, the American flag was lowering, it suddenly fell into the dust, when a loud shout went up from the exultant multitude, led by an officer attached to the steamer Wyandotte, which will proceed to Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Saunders, who was bearer of despatches to Captain Armstrong, had them demanded of him, at his quarters, by the Secession officers, but he refused to comply with their request. He was then informed that they would be taken from him. He replied that that would be an act of war against the United States. He was afterward conducted into the navy yard, and in the presence of Captain Armstrong, who had already surrendered. Perceiving the condition of affairs, further refusal to surrender his dispatches was unavailing.

At Fort Pickens there was about eighty men only, to two hundred and forty guns. Lieutenant Slemmer, commanding the post, has his family with him. After he had abandoned Fort McRae, his wife went thither to procure some of his wearing apparel, and, it being denied her, she indignantly left, saying she, herself, on her return to Fort Pickens, would man one of the guns.

Senators Mallory and Yulee, and Representative Hawkins, have been appointed commissioners for Florida, whose duty it is to negotiate with the authorities at Washington for the surrender to that State of all the navy yards, forts, magazines, and other public property within its limits.

Important from Georgia.

Surrender of the U. S. Arsenal—The Flag Saluted Before Being Hauled Down.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 24.—A force of seven hundred State troops assembled here this morning to make a demonstration on the United States arsenal.

Governor Brown demanded the surrender of the arsenal. The demand was complied with at half-past twelve o'clock.

The negotiations were commenced yesterday, and continued this morning.

The United States troops in charge of the arsenal saluted their flag before hauling it down. They will be sent hence to New York.

The Louisiana Convention.

Secession Ordinance Reported—Resolutions Returning Thanks to the Governor for Seizing the Forts.

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 24.—The Committee of Fifteen reported the ordinance of secession, and resolutions regarding the navigation of the Mississippi river.

A resolution was offered, returning thanks to the Governor for his prompt action in seizing the forts in Louisiana, stating that we will defend them, here and elsewhere, with all the means in our power.

Virginia.

Address of Virginia Members of Congress —Secession Advised

RICHMOND, Jan. 24.—Ten members of the Virginia delegation to Congress have sent hither an address to the people of Virginia, giving a review of the proceedings and probable action of Congress, and say that it is in vain to hope for any measure of conciliation or adjustment from Congress which the people could accept. Also, that they are satisfied that the Republican party designs, by civil war alone, to coerce the Southern States, under the pretext of enforcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily apparent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined, and united as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing their solemn conviction that a prompt and decided action by the people of Virginia, in Convention, will afford the surest means under the providence of God, of averting the impending civil war, and preserving the hope of reconstructing a Union already dissolved.

Missouri.

Union Meetings—The Missouri Legislature.

ST. AUBERTS, Mo., Jan. 23.—Union flags are going up all over the country. A ninety-foot pole was raised at Modora yesterday, from which floats the stars and stripes.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last evening, at which Union resolutions of the strongest kind were passed unanimously. At eight o'clock this morning, a large number of citizens from all directions formed in a line, and fired a salute of thirty-three guns for the Union.

BOONEVILLE, Mo., Jan. 24.—One of the largest meetings ever held in Cooper county, met to-day at Bell Aire, and passed resolutions of a firm and decided character, asserting the right of the South, in favor of the Union, against secession, and in favor of the Crittenden or Douglas plans of adjustment.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—The resolutions recently passed by the Tennessee Legislature, relative to the action of the New York Legislature, tendering men and money to the President to coerce seceding States, came up before the House yesterday, and were referred to the Committee on Federal relations.—Some of the resolutions were made the special order for to-day in the Senate. The Democratic caucus last night adopted resolutions similar to those of Mr. Crittenden. Advices from different parts of the State indicate a strong Union feeling, and that the Convention will be filled with conservative men.

AN INFANT COMPELLED TO SWALLOW NEEDLES, PINS, MATCHES, A WORK-BASKET AND A SIXPENNY NAIL.—A correspondent of the Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch*, writing from Harrisonburg, Virginia, December 19, reports the following singular case of cruelty and crime:

"A negro girl, in the employ of Samuel Crickenberger, residing near Rockland Mills, attempted to destroy the life of an infant, four months old, of which she was nurse. She administered in some way, or forced down its throat, needles, pins, matches, one sixpenny nail, and fragments of a sewing basket. Up to the present time, *fourteen pins* have come from the child—six of which were thrown up out of its mouth, and eight passed through its bowels. *Eleven needles* have come from the child, nine of which came through the skin in various places. Dr. W. D. Ewing was called in frequently to extract needles, when any were discovered under the skin. The four matches, the nail, and pieces of basket, were each an inch in length, and were all thrown up out of its mouth. The child is recovering, and was cheerful all the time it was undergoing the cruelties inflicted by this inhuman wretch. The negro girl is about 13 years old. She has been sent to Richmond for sale and transportation.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.—A revolting case of barbarity has been brought to light near Wilkesbarre, Pa. An old man named Isaac Bisbing, living in that vicinity, quarreled with his son Andrew, and in a fit of rage he seized a gun and shot the boy in the back, from the effects of which it is feared he cannot recover. It seems that the old man was a perfect demon, and some of his acts of barbarity towards his wife and children, would have shamed the wildest savage. He would frequently hang the younger children up by the neck until life was almost extinct, and at other times he would hold their heads under water until they struggled in the agonies of death. One of the boys fled to the house of a neighbor one day, badly burnt, and stated that his father had thrown a red-hot poker into the bed in which the children slept, just to see the frolic they would have getting out! At another time, he nearly drowned his wife by holding her head in a crock of butter-milk! It would be a just retribution if this man should come to the gallows; and he bids fair to end his career on the scaffold.

RETRIBUTION.—When it shall be generally admitted that the American Union is irrevocably broken up, settling day with Northern Abolitionists will have arrived. Then, the authors of the stupendous mischief will have to meet a storm of indignation before which they will wither; and incendiary lecturers and preachers, of whatever name, will slink away confounded and self-condemned, from the gaze of their outraged countrymen. In Philadelphia, in Boston, in Ohio the other day when Abbey Kelley Foster was mobbed, and in Buffalo, Lockport and Rochester, they have already received a promonitory rebuke from unexpected quarters. The arch-agitator, Hinton Helper, fared no better in this city.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

EDUCATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools in Pennsylvania, for the year ending June 4th, 1860, shows that there was then in the State, 11,577 schools, containing 6,171 male and 4,832 female teachers, 314,677 male and 264,249 female scholars, the average attendance being 366,961. The number of schools required is 494, and the number of scholars learning German is 6,753.

Concession! or Civil War!

There is now no blinking the issue. The alternative now presented to the triumphant majority of the North, is, *concession, or civil war and the destruction of the Republic!*

And what is the concession demanded by the South? It is simply their rights under the constitution of our common country in the Union. It is, that they shall be let alone in the enjoyment of their own domestic institutions; that their servants fleeing from labor shall be restored; and that they shall be permitted an equal enjoyment of the public domain of the Union.

These are, in substance, what the South demands. They are right and just, and should be conceded. They are vital to the welfare and very existence of the South. Therefore her people say, if they cannot be conceded, we must abandon all political fellowship with the North. We must go out of the Union.

Now these are the alternatives.—The events of the past sixty days proclaim in language not to be misunderstood, that these are the alternatives, between which the North must choose. The selfish and incendiary leaders whom they have followed, have told the people of the North that there was no danger in the moral war, or war of words, and of votes, which they were waging against the South. But, they now see that there is danger,—real, appalling danger; and that danger involves the destruction of their country, civil war, and the desolations and horrors of anarchy, culminating at last in military despotism.

The fanatical priest, fulminating from his supposed safe retreat, the pulpit, and the political demagogue, anxious lest that the offices and plunder within reach may escape his grasp, say, no concessions; stand to the positions which you have assumed; coerce the South; fight her back into the Union. Such is the insane advice given to the masses of the North, interested only in the preservation and safety of the country. Now, the question comes home to every man, woman, and child of the North. Is it better to make an easy and cheap concession, and thus save your country and yourselves from the inexpressible calamities which must follow a dissolution of the Union? Or, is it better to persist in an unjust and false position, and thus bring upon your country those very calamities?

Even, if you were right in principle, what would prudence and patriotism dictate? Would they not even in that case dictate some concession in order to avert the formidable dangers which impend over your country?

We call upon our fellow countrymen to think of these things—ponder them seriously and solemnly. Now, has come the time for serious and solemn thought. Party ties, and party triumphs are nothing in view of the terrible dangers which threaten us all.—Our country now is at stake, and we should do everything—make every sacrifice which honor will permit, to save her.

What can men, heretofore, republicans gain, by blindly following their leaders in their mad counsels,—to persist in their false positions, and to coerce the South with fire and sword? Can they fight the South back into the Union?

The idea is an absurdity. Ten millions of white people, marshalled and acting under a confederation of fifteen States, fighting for their houses and their homes, can never be subdued.

In the event of civil war the South will be united. A common interest and a common destiny will unite all the States and people of that section. There is no such tie to bind the North together. Massachusetts, the pioneer in this fanatical crusade against the South, will not be the leader in her subjugation. Already is Massachusetts, detested in almost every State in the Union. The self-righteousness, egotism, and arrogance of her people, have disgusted the great majority of the people even of the free States.

But, a still more formidable fact will appear to the astonished advocates of coercion in the North. Here our people will be divided. If the South has the wisdom to plant herself on just grounds, *if she is not too precipitate; if she fairly states her ultimatum, and gives the real friends of the constitution and union in the north, time to respond through the ballot-boxes,—if she does all that*, she may rest assured that the Northern Democracy will not aid her Republican enemies in their attempts to subjugate her.

If the South shall exhibit such wisdom and forbearance, (which the precipitancy of South Carolina does not indicate,) then, if just concessions are not made, she will not have the Northern Democracy to meet as foes upon the battle-field. And, in that event, the civil war would be likely to find its active theater in the north, while at the south it would be a war of defense uniting all her people.

It will be well for the leaders of the present predominant party here, in the north, to fathom the depths of the future, and forestall a knowledge of the probable events yet to come, before they irrevocably resolve not to yield the least concession for the safety and peace of the country.

And another contingency they had better bear in mind. If disunion and civil war do come in consequence of their obstinate adherence to the dogmas upon which they fought the late political battle, the people of the free States may conclude to wrest from them the reins of power, and commit them to other hands. In such an event their position would not be desirable, if it were safe. We think, and we believe, the masses of the people will think that this Republic had better be saved by bloodless concession rather than by a bloody civil war.—*Pottsville Standard.*

NORTHERN OPERATIVES.—We understand that a number of Southerners, who lately stopped in Pittsburg and passed through its workshops, were utterly astonished to see our operatives all at work, happy and contented.—They had been told that the workingmen of the North had nothing to do, and were up in open rebellion, crying, "Bread or blood!" and they averred further that, if they told the people at home the true state of the case, they would not be believed, so thorough had become the conviction in the South that the Northern workingmen were suffering the deepest distress on account of the secession of South Carolina.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us to deal honestly with all men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

TO OUR FRIENDS.—Since the first of January we have added to our subscription list a handsome increase of patrons, and we learn that many of our friends in several townships are exerting their influence to still further increase our list. All such friends have our thanks. In proportion as our support is increased, *The Globe* will increase in value to its patrons.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BOROUGH OF HUNTINGDON FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Account of Jacob Miller, Treasurer.

DR.		
To amount received from Wm. Boat. Collector of tax, for '59 and '60,	$620 39½	
Amount received from H. Constable, collected for cleaning streets,	1 75	
Amt rec'd for grass in cemetery,	4 00	
Bal. in his hands, Dec. 31, 1859,	48 33	
		$774.47½
CR.		
By amount paid on orders No. 117 to 240 inclusive,		755 95¾
Bal. in Treas. hands, Dec. 31, '60,		$18 513

Outstanding Balances.

Peter Swoope, collector, for 1857, amount of his duplicate,	$1038 65		
Amount paid on same,	830 68	207 97	
Wm. Boate, col. for 1860, amount of his duplicate,	1720 53		
Amount paid on same,	277 80	1442 73	
Due on duplicates subject to abatements,		$1650 70	

Expenditures during the year 1860.

Highways:		
Workdone in 1858,	27 93½	
" " 1859,	163 46¼	
" " 1860,	58 62½	250 02¾
Public Property.		
Graffus Miller, 1st payment on lot on Cemetery Hill,	$51 00	
Presbyterian Congregation, part payment on lot on Cemetery Hill,	21 25	
T. H. Cremer, rent for Phoenix engine house, to 1st April, 1860,	7 50	
Jas. Saxton's heirs, rent for Juniata engine house, (2 years) to Jan. 1860,	10 00	
Wm. J. Young, balance due on Regulator's Transit,	97 50	187 25
Printing:		
John A. Nash,		1 75
Regulating Streets:		
J. Simpson Africa, for '58,		5 00
Jacob Miller, " '59,		1 00
Officers Compensation:		
J. White, Sup. on act. 1859,	17 50	
" " " 1860,	1 00	
Wm. K. Rahm, " 1858,	1 00	
" " " 1859,	5 00	
" " " 1860,	5 50	
Jno. Africa, " '56&57,	5 00	
Wm. Steel, " 1856,	10 73	
Henry Stutzman, 1860,	16 00	
K. M. King, lamplighter, on account,	16 25	
Wm. H. King, High Constable for 1859,	10 00	
Jacob Miller, Treas. 1859,	30 00	
" " making tax duplicate, 1860,	11 00	
Election officers, 1860,	3 00	131 98
Miscellaneous.		
For brick and stone, A. McCoy and others,	34 75	
For burning fluid, J. Read,	6 20	
" blacks'mng, S. Houck,	66¼	
" gas lamps, G. W. Stewart and others,	62 13	
For Samuel Huey's attorney on order,	60 92	
For lumb. for bridges, &c.,	14 28¾	178 95
		$755 95¾
Liabilities:		
Due on unpaid orders,	884 36	
" bills, estimated,	70 00	
" lots purchased from Presbyterian Congregation and Graffus Miller,	266 66	
	$1221 02	

JACOB MILLER, *Treasurer.*
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, *Secretary.*

SHOEING HORSES FOR WINTER TRAVEL.—In frosty weather you cannot have uninterrupted riding with a horse shod in the ordinary way. The sharp points of the frozen mud will wound the frog of the foot, and with snow on the ground, the hollow foot soon collects a hard ball, which makes the footing very insecure. But these evils are remedied by a piece of leather nailed on under the shoe—a protection to the hoof which makes a surprising difference in the confidence and surefootedness of the animal's step.

TO REMOVE THE SMELL OF PAINT.—Place a vessel full of lighted charcoal in the middle of the room, and throw on it two or three handsfull of juniper berries; shut the windows, the chimney and the door close. In twenty-four hours the room may be opened, when the sickly, unwholesome smell will be gone. The smoke of the juniper berry has this advantage; should anything be left in the room, such as tapestry, it will not be injured.

VALENTINES!—A beautiful assortment of Sentimental Valentines, for young and old, now open, and for sale at Lewis' book Store.

FINE SLEDDING.—Our town has been very lively and business-like for a week past. The sledding has been fine.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character.

BROAD TOP COAL TRADE.—Since the opening of the Broad Top Road, the coal trade has been steadily on the increase. The following figures show the increase:

1856,	42,000 Tons.
1857,	78,812 "
1858,	105,478 "
1859,	130,596 "
1860,	187,853 "

☞ Gen. Miles Green, of this county, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin, one of the Trustees of the State Lunatic Asylum at Harrisburg.

INNOCENT TRICKS.—Little tricks, with a harmless design, are often resorted to among friends, for the purpose of having a joke on each other or a little pleasure at the expense of those on whom they are practiced; but very often the result is quite contrary to what is anticipated, as was the case a few days ago. A young lady, of Chester county, was on a visit to her friends when one of them, thinking she could have a little sport, picked up a large bottle of ammonia, and presenting it to her, told her to take a good smell. The *young lady not thinking*, did as requested, when the effect was so powerful as to take her breath, and for a long time she was unable to speak.—As the effect passed off, she would cry, and immediately after commence laughing. She felt the shock for a long time.—*Westchester Republican.*

STEREOTYPING WOODEN FURNITURE.—It is said that an artist in Paris has made a discovery which will effect a complete revolution in the manufacture of cabinet work. He has found a means of rendering any description of wood so soft that it will receive an impression either of the most varied sculpture or the most delicate chasing. The wood is then hardened to the consistency of metal, while the impressions remain perfect. The artist has already completed some splendid sculptured articles, such as picture frames, ink-stands, chests and liquor stands. With the introduction of this new art, it is expected that articles of household furniture will be considerably reduced in price.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.—The Huntingdon Co. Agricultural Society met pursuant to previous notice, in the Court House, on Wednesday evening, Jan 16th, and in the absence of the President, was called to order by F. H. Lane, one of the Vice Presidents. The attendance being small, and the circumstances unfavorable for holding a meeting, it was on motion,

Resolved, That the Society adjourn to meet on Monday evening, 21st inst.

Monday Evening, 21st inst.—Society met pursuant to adjournment, President S. Miles Green in the chair. The association was called to order and the object of the meeting stated by the President. A verbal report was given by G. Miller, Esq., one of the committee of delegates appointed by the association at its last regular meeting in August last, to visit the Farmers' High School for the purpose of participating in the election of Trustees, which was on motion, received, accepted, and the comittee discharged. The Annual Report of the association for the last year was read by the Secretary, approved, and ordered to be entered on the records of the association.

The society then proceeded to the election of officers for the present year, a list of which will be found in the annual report of the society published hereafter. On motion,

Resolved, That the Annual Report be published in the papers of the county, together with the minutes of the present session.

On motion, a committee of three were appointed to report at the next regular meeting on the best method of resuscitating worn out meadow lands, raising grass, &c., chair appointed John C. Watson, Albert Owen, Esqrs., and Hon. B. F. Patton, said committee.

On motion, a committee of three appointed to report at the same time on the best and most economical fence for the Huntingdon county farmers, chair appointed Jno. S. Isett, T. H. Cremer and Hayes Hamilton, Esqs., said committee.

On motion of John C. Watson, Esq., a committee of 5 appointed to report on the best method of improving the breed of horses in this county. John C. Watson, Henry McManigill, Dr. R. A Miller, Albert Owen and Dr. J. S. Griffith were appointed said committee.

On motion, John Colder, Maj. W. Moore, and John Rhodes were appointed a committee to report on the best method of improving the breed of cattle in this county.

The following resolution offered by Gen. F. H. Lane, was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That it is the desire of this society that the Legislature of this State appropriate the sum of $25,000 to the Farmers' High School, and that copies hereof be forwarded to the Speakers of each House.

On motion the society then adjourned to meet on Tuesday evening of the first week of the coming April Court.

S. MILES GREEN, Prest.
R. MCDIVITT, } Secy's.
J. F. RAMEY, }

☞ A fine stock of Violins, Strings, &c.,—also, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes and Flageolets, for sale cheaper than the same article can be bought in the cities—for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CARBON TWP., Jan. 21, 1861.

WM. LEWIS ESQ.,—*Sir:* You would oblige the citizens of this township, by inserting the following report in the next issue of your paper:

The citizens of Carbon township, in accordance with previous notice, met at the Barnet School House, Thursday evening, 17th inst., to give public expression to their opinion regarding the present Union difficulties.

The meeting was organized by appointing the following gentlemen as officers: President, Samuel Cregor, Esq.; Vice Presidents, Solomon Nunemacher and John McGrath; Secretaries, John Roman and Michael Barry.

The object of the meeting being stated by the President in a few brief and pertinent remarks. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions: James White Esq., Edw. McHugh, Thomas Maher, Jos. Morrison and Samuel Brooks Esq.

During the absence of the Committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jno. McGrath, Alex. Barber, Jno. Flime, and others, eschewing partizanship, and confining their remarks exclusively to a resume of the causes producing the present unhappy condition of our Country, and recommending the cause, in their opinion, best calculated to heal old differences.

The following resolutions were then reported by the Committee, and were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the recent doctrine of Secession, believing its recognition to mean a dismemberment of this Union. And while we are willing and anxious, to see all causes which may have produced the present disastrous state of affairs removed, we, at the same time, fully agree with the patriotic Jackson—"The Federal Union must and shall be preserved."

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the meeting, Congress should speedily press the Compromise resolutions introduced by Senator Crittenden, which we think are established upon a basis that will forever end the slavery controversy—satisfy public sentiment—and restore peace and harmony to the Country.

Resolved, That the Secretaries are hereby reqested to draw up a memorial, praying Congress to disregard the behests of party, and join hands in urging the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise.

After the reading of the resolutions, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Edward McHugh and Samuel Brooks Esq.

On motion of James White, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the county papers.

Three hearty cheers were given for the Union, and the meeting adjourned.

SAMUEL CREGOR, Pres't.
JOHN ROMAN & } Sec'ys.
MICHAEL BARRY. }

A WIFE'S REVENGE.—*Tragic End of a Faithless Husband.*—The New York *Express* of Monday relates the following singular story

Some eight years ago a handsome young Polander wooed and won a damsel from his own native land.—Everybody being willing, the nuptial rite was performed, and the happy couple took up their abode in this city, where Mr. P—— earned a comfortable subsistence. Matters passed on as usual for nearly eight years, two children being born in the meantime. Some three months ago Mr. P. told his wife that he had a splendid opportunity to engage in a very lucrative *business in Chicago*, provided he started immediately. In compliance with her husband's request, and like a dutiful wife, Mrs. P. packed up the wearing apparel of her liege lord, and all things were in readiness for Mr. P—'s departure. A few hours before Mr. P. was to start, a lady friend (!) called on Mrs. P., and communicated to her the startling intelligence that the business that Mr. P. was going to engage in at Chigago was neither more nor less than a matrimonial engagement with a young lady to whom he had become attached and engaged a few months before in this city. Though startled by the intelligence, Mrs. P. kept her counsel, and determined on revenge. Mr. P. took his departure with every indication of intense affection on both sides.

The train next to the one in which Mr. P. was seated contained Mrs. P. and the two children. In the course of time all the parties arrived at Chicago, Mrs. P. arriving on the morning of the day that her husband was to be married. She attired herself and her children in holiday raiment, and went to the house of the bride a few moments before the ceremony took place. The porter at the door supposed her to be an invited guest, and ushered her into the parlor. As soon as the children saw Mr. P. they embraced him and called him papa.—An *eclairissement* followed; the bride fainted, the mamma swooned; Mr. P. grew pale, while the brother of the bride administered a sound chastisement to the would-be bridegroom.—Stung by the proof of her husband's faithlessness, Mrs. P. became so excited that, in a fit of passion, she rushed into the kitchen where the bridal feast was being prepared, and seizing a vessel containing hot soup, rushed into the parlor, and before a hand could be raised to dissuade her from her purpose, the entire contents were thrown over Mr. P. scalding him dreadfully. Amid shrieks of pain, Mr. P. was taken to the hospital, his skin utterly peeling off on the way.—About two weeks after his admission to the hospital he *died in great agony*. An investigation was had, but owing to the difficulty of procuring witnesses, Mrs. P. was released, and returned to this city a widow, a sadder, if not a wiser woman.

SOMETHING NEW AND GOOD.—Just received at Lewis' Book Store, a new article of writing fluid. It costs but a trifle more and is much superior to any writing inks.

Message of the Governor of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 17.—The extraordinary session of the Kentucky Legislature met at Frankfort to-day.

Governor Magoffin's message asks the Legislature to express their approbation of Mr. Crittenden's resolution. He says that eight States will have seceded before their deliberations close; that Tennessee has referred the whole subject to her people; and Virginia and North Carolina are discussing the propriety of a similar course. Missouri seems likely to adopt a similar policy.

He submits to the Legislature the propriety of providing for the election of delegates to a Convention, to assemble at an early day, to determine the future inter-State and Federal relations of Kentucky. In the meanwhile, he would leave no experiment untried to restore the fraternal relations between the States. He recommends a Convention of the border slave States, to meet early in February, at Baltimore.

The Governor says that the hasty and inconsiderate action of the seceding States does not meet with our approval, but that Kentuckians will never stand by with folded arms while those States are struggling for their constitutional rights, and are being subjugated to an anti-slavery Government.

The Governor asks the Legislature to declare, by resolution, the unconditional disapprobation by Kentucky, of the employment of force in any form against the seceding States. He also asks an appropriation for arming and equipping volunteers and the militia.

CAN AN INDIVIDUAL SECEDE?—Some one propounds the following pertinent query to the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*:

I am a citizen of West Hempfield township, Lancaster county. Our taxes are heavy, mine amounting to about $200 a year. I wish to know whether I have not as good a right to secede as South Carolina or *New York*. *I desire to establish a monarchy in a small way, myself to be king*, and to be entirely independent of the world. I have very many friends, in numbers about equal to the white population of South Carolina, two guns, a revolver, and three bull-dogs, six months' provisions, &c. If you think I am right, say so, and I will fight it to the bitter end.

WEST HEMPFIELD.

TALLEST MAN IN KENTUCKY.—The editor of Clarksville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* has made the acquaintance of the gentleman "upon whose shoulders the mantle" of Jim Porter, the Kentucky giant, has fallen. The little fellow is Mr. John M. Baker a native and resident of Caldwell county, Ky. He is twenty-four years old and is seven feet two inches in height—one inch of which he grew in 1860! Big as Baker is, he is a good fellow all over—his soul being in proportion to his body. Now that he has taken a start, we hope he may continue to grow till he gets big enough to take care of himself.

AN AMUSING PEDIGREE OF HAMLIN.—A correspondent of the *Journal* gives some account of the ancestry of Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President elect.—It seems that the report that Mr. Hamlin had negro blood in his veins, sprang from the fact that his father was named Africa Hamlin. His grandfather, a patriot of the Revolution, took a fancy to name a part of his nine children after the several continents, and Europe Hamlin, Asia Hamlin, America Hamlin, and Africa Hamlin were designations which four of his sons were obliged to carry to the grave.

CHARLESTON READING.—The New York Correspondent of the Boston *Post* writes: "I was amused the other day to read a letter from a Charleston bookseller to his correspondent in the trade here. It is brief, but warlike, running thus: 'Dear Sir—Please send me 20 Army Regulations, 2 Gibbon's Artillerists' Manual, 2 Sword and Gun, 6 Hopes and Fears, 10 Lavinia, 6 Notes on Nursing, 6 Judd's Attack and Defence. Yours, &c.'"

A NEW MACHINE FOR ENVELOPES.—James G. Arnold, of Worcester, has invented a machine which performs all of the operations of making envelopes at once, taking sheets of paper of proper shape and turning out complete envelopes in packages of twenty-five, all ready to be put in bands and boxes.

☞ A man *without hands* has been arrested in Wheeling, Va., charged with stealing horses in Pennsylvania and bringing and selling them in that city.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 24th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. WM. D. SHONTZ to Miss ELIZA FRANK, both of Penn tp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. WM. G. LEAPHART to Miss MARY A. MEGAHAN, both of McConnellstown.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

JANUARY 29.—The inclemency of the weather has limited outdoor operations. The Flour market is dull with little or no shipping demand, sales for home consumption from $5,37½ to $5,40 per bbl, for common and choice superfine, $5,62½@5.75 for extra. and $6@6¼ for extra and fancy. Rye Flour is held at $4,00 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady at $3 per bbl.

Wheat—Sales of 4000 bus good and prime Penn'a. and Western red at 127@130c per bus, and small lots of white at 140@150c. Rye sells at 75 for Penn'a and 70 for Southern. Corn is in moderate demand at 63@64c for new, and 70c for old yellow. Oats 34c per bu. No sales of Barley or Barley Malt.

Seeds.—Sales of 500 bushels Cloverseed are reported at $5@.525 ₩ bus. for fair to prime quality.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Wheat,	$1.00@1.10	Eggs,	12½
Rye,	50	Tallow,	12½
Corn,	55	Lard,	10
Oats,	25	Bacon,	10
Flaxseed,	1 00	Ham,	12½
Cloverseed,	4.50	Shoulder,	10
Dried Apples,	1.50	Butter,	16

VALENTINES!

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF

SENTIMENTAL

VALENTINES,

AND

Fancy Envelopes,

NOW OPEN AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

Price, from one cent upwards.

GRAND MILITARY & CITIZENS' UNION BALL,
IN HONOR OF
MAJOR ROBERT ANDERSON,
The Hero of Fort Sumter,
At the Court House, in Huntingdon,
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1861.

TICKETS:—CITIZENS' TICKETS, $1.00
MILITARY " 50

The services of the "Excelsior Cornet Band," and the "Continental String Band" have been secured for the occasion.

☞ There will be a Grand Display of FIREWORKS on that evening. Tickets can be procured of the undersigned.
E. C. SUMMERS,
Huntingdon, Jan. 30, 1861. Manager.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Jacob Latherow, Deceased.]
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Latherow, late of Shirley township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
GEORGE P. WAKEFIELD,
Jan. 30, 1861.-6t. Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
[Estate of Hezekiah Crownover, Dec'd.]
Letters testamentary, on the estate of Hezekiah Crownover, late of Barree tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly autenticated for settlement to
ANDREW CROWNOVER,
Jan. 30, 1861.-6t.* Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to hear and determine upon the exceptions to the trust account of David Clarkson, Trustee, appointed by said Court to sell the real estate of Robert Speer, dec'd., will meet the parties interested, at the office of Scott & Brown, on Thursday, the 28th day of Aebruary, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
J. H. O. CORBIN,
Huntingdon, Jan. 30, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

HUNTINGDON GAS COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals for performing the duties of Superintendent of the Huntingdon Gas Works will be received at the office of said Company up to noon on Saturday, the 16th day of February next.
A schedule of the duties of the Superintendent can be seen at the office of the Company.
By order of the Board of Managers,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
Jan. 30, 1861.-1t. Secretary.

STRAY STEER—
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Jackson township in November last, a small brown steer, with white face. The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of, as the law directs.
J. E. McILVAINE.
Greenwood Furnace, Jan. 30, 1861.-3t.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC,
AND
THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC,
FOR 1861.
FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING on FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

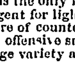
NOTICE.—
To the Creditors of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Road Company.
The Court of Huntingdon county, at January term 1861, directed to be paid to Creditors, one-and-a-half per cent. on their claims, on which former dividends have been declared, which I will pay on the presentation of their certificates of deposit, by themselves or their agents.
JOHN S. ISETT, Sequestrator.
Spruce Creek, Jan. 23, 1861.3t*
☞ *Standard*, Hollidaysburg, *Democrat & Sentinel*, Ebensburg, and *Record*, Blairsville, insert the above 3t and charge this office.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

LAST NOTICE.—
All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business.
LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.
The firm heretofore existing under the name of Hardy & Smith, at Ennisville, Huntingdon county, has been dissolved by mutual consent,—the books remaining in the hands of the undersigned, by whom the business will be continued as heretofore.
CHARLES W. HARDY.
Ennisville, Dec. 25, 1860.-4t.

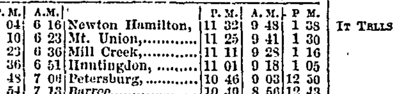
WE WAGS AND FALSTAFF
CLOCKS,



Just received and for sale cheap. Also, a large and splendid assortment of the most
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
direct from the East. Call and see the We Wags.
SWARTZ & McCABE.
Huntingdon, Dec. 19, 1860.-6t.*

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL. *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS



WESTWARD.				EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 05	7 04	6 16	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 35	7 23	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 11	9 28	1 16
11 53	7 36	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 08	Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 13	Barree,	10 49	8 56	12 43
12 30	8 00	7 20	Spruce Creek,	10 34	8 51	12 36
12 48	8 13	7 34	Birmingham,	10 21	8 38	12 20
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 10
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 23	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49
1 40	8 50	8 13	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 35
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:
UP TRAINS,
Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & 4.15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.
DOWN TRAINS,
Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
Nov. 24, 1860. Supt.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,
A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin M. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as arise every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men care little about spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, or the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE
Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE
Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and real estate broker, to the assessor, the banker, the clerk, to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.
☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

SEVEN YEARS!
The seven years of unrivalled success attending the
"COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION,"
have made it a household word throughout every quarter of the country.
Under the auspices of this popular institution, over *three hundred thousand homes* have learned to appreciate—by beautiful works of art on their walls, and choice literature on their tables, the great benefits derived from becoming a subscriber.
Subscriptions are now being received in a ratio unparalleled with that of any previous year.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Any person can become a member by subscribing *three dollars*, for which sum they will receive
1st.—The large and superb steel engraving, 30 x 38 inches, entitled,
"FALSTAFF MUSTERING HIS RECRUITS."
2d.—One copy, one year, of that elegantly illustrated magazine,
"THE COSMOPOLITAN ART JOURNAL."
3d.—Four admissions, during the season, to
"THE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, 548 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."
In addition to the above benefits, there will be given to subscribers, as gratuitous premiums, over
FIVE HUNDRED BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART!
comprising valuable paintings, marbles, parians, outlines, &c., forming a truly national benefit.
The superb engraving, which every subscriber will receive, entitled, "*Falstaff Mustering his Recruits*," is one of the most beautiful and popular engravings ever issued in this country. It is done on steel, in *fine line and stipple*, and is printed on heavy plate paper, 30x38 inches, making a most choice ornament, suitable for the walls of either the library, parlor or office. Its subject is the celebrated scene of Sir John Falstaff receiving in Justice Shallow's office, the recruits which have been gathered for his "ragged regiment." It could not be furnished by the trade for less than five dollars.
The *Art Journal* is too well known to the whole country to need commendation. It is a magnificently illustrated magazine of Art, containing Essays, Stories, Poems, Gossip, &c., by the very best writers in America.
The Engraving is sent to any part of the country by mail with safety, being packed in a cylinder, postage prepaid.
Subscriptions will be received until the evening of the 31st of January, 1861, at which time the books will close and the premiums be given to subscribers.
No person is restricted to a single subscription. Those remitting $15, are entitled to five memberships and to one extra Engraving for their trouble.
Subscriptions from California, the Canadas, and all Foreign Countries, must be $3,50 instead of $3, in order to defray extra postage, etc.
For further particulars send for a copy of the elegantly illustrated *Art Journal*, pronounced *the handsomest Magazine in America*. It contains Catalogues of Premiums, and numerous superb engravings. Regular price, 50 cents per number. Specimen copies, however, will be sent to those wishing to subscribe, on receipt of 18 cents, in coin or stamps. Address,
C. L. DERBY, ACTUARY C. A. A.,
546 Broadway, New York.
☞ Subscriptions received and forwarded by JNO. J. LAWRENCE, Agent for Huntingdon and vicinity, where specimen Engravings and Art Journal can be seen,
Nov. 21, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.
MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.
Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, *Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths*, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.
$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.
For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,
A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

A RARE CHANCE.—
FOR SALE CHEAP,
The well known Ambrotype wagon, situated on Hill street, with everything in perfect order, for carrying on the business. Terms easy and a reasonable credit given. For further information apply soon to the undersigned, on Allegheny street, Huntingdon.
WM. F. THOMAS.
Nov. 21, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

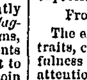
HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.
Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.
Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.
Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.
EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

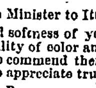
SOWER, BARNES & CO.,
PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN
Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books,
AND
STATIONERY,
No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,
CH. G. SOWER, }
W. H. BARNES, } PHILADELPHIA.
F. C. POTTS. }
Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published, Sander's New Readers, Greenleaf's and Brook's Arithmetics, &c. Montieth's and McNally's Geographies, White's Copy Books, Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. [Nov. 14, '60.

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,
No. 206 (old No. 116) N. Third St., Philadelphia.
☞ Our Carpet Chain is put up FULL WEIGHT, without pasteboard. Orders promptly attended to.
Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,
In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.
Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.
☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.
☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!





CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 618, MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.
J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.
—ALSO—
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at NO. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,-1y.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!
HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.
☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.
☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.
☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.
☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.
July 18, 1860.-6m.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.
The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no picture to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.
Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, photographed to any required size, or taken on Canvass, life size, and painted in Oil by the best Artists.
At this Gallery pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.
Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.
☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.
R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
COMMENDATIONS:
From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.
My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by different Artists in various ways, but I have never yet had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.
From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy.
The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.
From Col. James Page.
Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a miniature in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but its artistic finish in all respects, and recommend him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the beautiful art.
Nov. 28, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.
THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:
BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.
$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

The Farmer and Housekeeper.

From the Country Gentleman.

INDUCEMENTS OF FARMING FOR YOUNG MEN.

I noticed in the columns of one of your cotemporaries, a short time since, the following query, propounded for discussion in our agricultural periodicals: "What means can be best employed to prevent farmers' sons deserting their fathers' occupation?"

A most important query truly to be solved, and perhaps not so easily done at the present fast age of the world, when every one is in so great haste to be in other words "hasten to be rich," rich or to acquire notability in some shape. But one truth may be safely asserted at the outset, which is, that those of our sons that have an eager desire to acquire property suddenly, or had assuredly better seek some other employment than farming as soon as possible.

We must acknowledge also, that at the present time strong inducements are held out to the young to forsake the good old ways of their fathers and seek elsewhere than at the farm, employment or distinction. Why, we have only to look at the advertising pages of our periodicals, even our agricultural, to see blazoned forth for the especial benefit of the youthful and inexperienced, "How to make a fortune!" "$100 a month!" "Wanted, young men to engage in a pleasant and profitable employment!" "1,000 agents wanted," and a thousand and one similar clap-trap devices.

There may be several influences brought to bear upon our sons to induce them to follow the farm; and first, we must show them that it will be for their interest pecuniarily to do so, for we all know this goes far in influencing a live Yankee in his choice of occupation. Teach them that in the end farming is positively the safest occupation a young man can select—that though there are others in which, perchance, money can be more rapidly accumulated, (as previously stated,) yet the slow and sure process is what tells in the end and more to be prized—that the probabilities are, that if a young man of industry and intollect pursues farming for twenty years as ought to, with diligence and an enlightened understanding, he will at the end of that period, probably be in possession of as much or more of this world's goods than if he had chosen another occupation.

Again, it is *healthful*. How true is this when compared, we may say, with almost any other pursuit extant. He breathes constantly the pure air of Heaven unadulterated—he walks the earth free and untrammelled; his occupation is amid the plants, and perchance occasionally the flowers with their life-giving odor, and not in the pent-up, poorly ventilated shop or ware-room, or perchance perched from morn to night upon a three legged stool in some city counting room, completely isolated from every healthful and invigorating exercise.

Once more—it is honorable—noble. His employment is ever amid the works of the Creator indeed, he seems, (if the thought be not irreverent,) working in concert with Him. He trustingly places the seed in the earth, the Great Father waters and warms it into life, and thus laboring together, seemingly, the grain is perfected. The mechanic or architect labor in a different light, they seem to bring to perfection the ideal which they had previously devised, unaided. Not so with the husbandman. His labors are futile, unless smiled upon and blessed by the great Master Husbandman, and this to the thoughtful mind is full of pleasureable meaning.

Finally, to sum up, we would exhort the young men to choose the vocation of the farmer when they have been reared amidst it, in preference to the more exciting callings so eagerly held forth for their acceptance, because forsooth in following it they can be sure of a competency, a heathful and noble calling, one which brings with it no qualms of conscience, and is on the whole well calculated to give its possessor a sound body and a contented happy spirit. Indeed, it is

"This art which calls earth's harvests forth,
And feeds the expectant nations."

WM. J. PETTEE.

Salisbury, Conn., Jan. 1861.

KEEPING FARM ACCOUNTS.—We were much interested recently in looking over the farm book of a friend, which was so kept as to enable him to calculate the expense of growing the different crops upon the farm. The cost of manure, cultivation, seed, harvesting and marketing, as well as rent and taxes, was set off against the value of the product as sold or consumed upon the farm; and it was to be seen at a glance what paid best and what least, and where in one case $10 expended in manuring half a field, gave a return of 150 per cent. upon the outlay.—Such information is not only interesting but important to every farmer, and can be secured at the trifling trouble of "keeping an account with the farm.—*Country Gentleman.*

A BOOK FOR FRUIT GROWERS.—"Downing" Fruits and Fruit Trees of America,"—revised edition, 1860—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES—a new and valuable book just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

TAN BARK FOR POTATOES.

This subject is brought before the the farmers of England, by a communication in the *Mark Lane Express.*—Mr. B. Banford claims thirty-five years' experience in this matter; and has issued a pamphlet giving his method of using it, which is briefly stated in the following: He does not cut his potatoes for setting, but sets them whole; and the largest he can select. The rows are thirty inches apart, and the potatoes are put nine inches from each other in the row. The land is plowed eight inches deep, treads the manure firmly in the furrows, puts in the tubers, and covers them with tan refuse, nine inches deep instead of earthing up. In this way he reports that in 1857 he raised 675 bushels of potatoes—not a rotten one among them—to the acre, with nothing but waste tan as a covering. This is of great importance, the tan refuse being of little or no value, and if it be put to so important advntages as in this case, it should be widely known and practised.

HOW TO CARE FOR THE HAIR.

As to men, we say, when the hair begins to fall out, the best plan is to have it cut short, give it a good brushing with a moderately stiff brush, while the hair is dry, then wash it well with warm soap suds then rub into the scalp, about the roots of the hair, a little bay rum, brandy or camphor water. Do these things twice a month—the brushing of the scalp may be profitably done twice a weak. Damp the hair with water every time the toilet is made. Nothing ever made is better for the hair than pure soft water, if the scalp is kept clean in the way we have named.

The use of oils, of pomatums, or grease of any kind, is ruinous to the hair of man or woman. We consider it a filthy practice, almost universal though it be, for it gathers dust and dirt, and soils wherever it touches.—Nothing but pure soft water should ever be allowed on the heads of children. It is a different practice that robs our women of their most beautiful ornament long before their prime; the hair of our daughters should be kept within two inches, until their twelfth year.—*Hall's Jour of Health.*

BAKED BEANS.—Few people know the luxury of baked beans, simply because few cooks properly prepare them. Beans, generally, are not cooked half long enough. This is our method:—Two quarts of middling-sized white beans, two pounds of salt pork, and one spoonful of molasses. Pick the beans over carefully, wash, and add a gallon of boiling hot water, let them soak in it over night; in the morning put them in fresh water and boil gently till the skin is very tender and about to break, adding a teaspoonful of saleratus. Take them up to dry, and put them in your dish, stir in the molasses, gash the pork, and put it down in the dish, so as to have the beans cover all but the upper surface; turn in boiling water till the top is just covered; bake with a steady fire four or five hours. Watch them, and add more water from time to time as it dries away.

SALTING WHEAT IN THE MOW.—W. P. Cooper, of Lancaster, Pa., in an essay on Cutting and Harvesting Grain, published in the *Farmer and Gardener*, says, in storing wheat in a mow, he commences on one side, places the sheaves in regular layers, with the butts outside, tramping heavily on the butt of each as it is laid down. The next layer is placed with the tops lapping about half way over the first, care being taken to keep the heads or tops uppermost. When the entire space of the mow is covered in this way, common ground salt is sprinkled over the mow on the top of the layer, at the rate of four quarts to every twenty dozen sheaves of wheat—a large proportion of salt if the sheaves are very large. During the sweating, the salt is dissolved and absorbed by the grain and straw. The effect of this practice has been to make the grain brighter, and bring two or three cents more per bushel than that which was not salted. Millers say the yield of flour is larger and whiter. Cattle eat the straw freely. It is a most effectual remedy against the barn weevil. Experience has *proved* this to be a fact.

TO DESTROY ANTS.—It so happened that a piece of camphor was laid in a drawer containing sugar with ants.—On opening it a few days afterward the bottom of the drawer was strewn with ants. The experiment was repeated with success.

WALNUT PUFFS.—Two table-spoonfuls of flour, two ounces melted butter, two ounces sugar, two ounces hickory nuts, beaten fine. Bake in cups well buttered.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—It has been ascertained by experiment that good fresh yeast, taken internally is a sovereign remedy for putrid sore throat. It gives almost instant relief.

BUTTERMILK PIE.—Three pints of buttermilk, two eggs, four table-spoonfuls of sugar, a tea-spoonful of flour, stirred into the milk, and half Nutmeg. Stir well together, and bake like a custard pie.

☞ The best and greatest variety of pocket memorandum books, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ *Persons at a distance*, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.–5m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,

Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a *general assortment of Fancy Goods.*

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–6m.

SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* in *cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the *bargains.*

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY,
VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO, LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS

Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys

GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET, THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at the south-east corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for cash or country produce.

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,

Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES, A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns; Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of *Prints*, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ *Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices.* D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL

IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS & CAPS,
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of *fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps*, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, *How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers.* With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANAUL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept, 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Curmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.–3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,

will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.

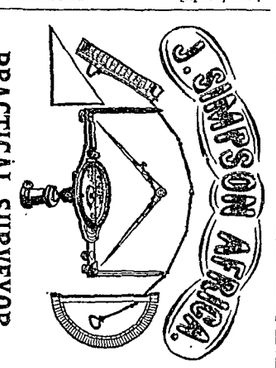
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or *Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.* April 18, 1860–tf.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at *Allentown for Manch Chunk*, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. *CLYDE*, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in sam: train, $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect *with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.*

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

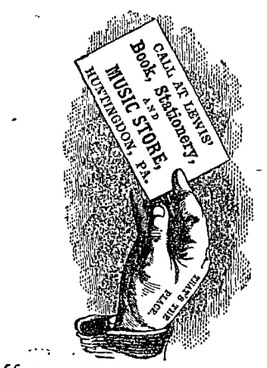
For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,
July 18, 1860. *General Agent.*

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,
Fancy and School
STATIONERY,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,
SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c, &c.,
POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,
For Ladies and Gentlemen,
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,
AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,
For Sunday and Common Schools,
SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,
ALL KINDS OF BOOKS
Proper for Boys and Girls.
AMUSING GAMES
For Young Folks.
WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
VISITING CARDS,
CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,
CONVERSATION CARDS,
SONG BOOKS,
From 6 to 75 cents.
BLANK BOOKS,
Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,
SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,
DIARIES FOR 1860.
Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,
WHITE BONNET BOARD,
INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,
Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's
WRITING FLUID.
Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,
&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
SHOULD CALL AT
LEWIS'
CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,
In the "Globe" building, Market Square,
where all who want to
SAVE MONEY,
go to make their purchases.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Meghan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries. Confectionerics, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in. Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Leather, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D., *PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.*

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 18, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

Dec. 28, 1859.

JACKSON HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

R. ALLISON MILLER, *DENTIST,*

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

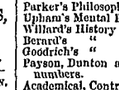
GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.



VIOLINS, GUITARS, SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE *BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,* ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.

SCHOOL BOOKS, *FOR SALE* AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE, HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Bernard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. P. BRADY, H. GUN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm! All claims against the* old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

*CLOC